

Germans Strate American Sector; Kill 2, Wound 9

Enemy Opens Intense Barrage Fire at Sunday; Pershing's Men Reply

Foe's First Line Trenches Wrecked

250 Shells Dropped by Teutons in the Town Occupied as Headquarters

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 3.—A German barrage fire at sundown last night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometers of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment and one suffered shell shock.

It was ascertained to-day that the American gunners wrecked several of the enemy durtens and so badly damaged the first line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them Sunday.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located and which heretofore had been immune to enemy fire.

After the bombardment a wounded American soldier was discovered in a position where it was necessary to carry him over a trench top to a field dressing station. A medical corps man displayed the red cross, and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

The whole American sector is re-echoing with the boom of guns. Airmen became exceedingly active along the American front on Saturday. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans slightly early yesterday morning.

A shift of the wind yesterday cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. A number of battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes early yesterday afternoon. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German planes to cross behind the American trenches.

The artillery and snipers also have become increasingly active. American 75s are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

The French commander of a sausage balloon squadron, who was an artillery officer at Verdun during the heaviest fighting and also participated in the Somme offensive, declared to-day that the work of certain American batteries at the front is "almost perfect." He was particularly pleased with the work done by American guns in firing on a German tank from a wood, which he observed from a balloon.

American Troops Holding Sector on Lorraine Front

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 3.—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The correspondents permanently accredited to the American army have been informed that they may proceed to virtually any point within the zone of fire, except the trenches, without escort and without special permission. Arrangements were made to-day whereby newspaper men may proceed to any brigade headquarters a few kilometers behind the trenches after first reporting their presence within the zone to the headquarters of the division of which the brigade is a part.

Unless there is some occurrence which makes it inadvisable in the opinion of the brigade commander for correspondents to move nearer the front, they may walk from his headquarters to regimental headquarters behind the lines.

Since all roads immediately behind the front are within easy German gun range and under German observation, not more than two correspondents may move forward together. They must wear gas masks in alert position and helmets. Newspaper men must obtain special permission to visit the trenches, and must be accompanied by an escorting officer.

The fact that American troops were in the trenches in Lorraine was revealed by the German War Office three months ago. At that time, according to an official German announcement,



Kidnapped Girl Found; Woman Held

Lillian Rosner Discovered in Brooklyn Boarding House

Couple Released After Examination

Accused Woman Breaks Down During Long Police Quiz

LILLIAN ROSNER, the three-and-a-half-year-old girl who disappeared from near her home, at 82 Lenox Avenue, on Tuesday last, and for whom detectives have been searching sewers, snowbanks and crooks' dens, was found yesterday. She was in a boarding house, at 101 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, living with a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Sophie Berg, and who is now under arrest, charged with kidnapping.

Mrs. Sidney C. Hirsch, of 61 West 112th Street, and her husband were taken to Police Headquarters late last night to be questioned concerning Lillian's supposed abduction. Mrs. Hirsch, a neighbor of the Rosners, has been solicited in her efforts of sympathy since the little girl's disappearance and has called at the house many times.

At Headquarters, in Deputy Commissioner Lahey's office, Mrs. Hirsch was confronted with Mrs. Berg, the alleged abductor, who flatly accused Mrs. Hirsch of being her accomplice.

One Woman Accuses Another

"I could swear you are the woman who told me to take the child," said Mrs. Berg, "your clothes are different to-day, but it is the same face. You are the woman."

Mrs. Hirsch vigorously denied. She said she had not seen Lillian for four months and that the charges made by Mrs. Berg were a "put-up job," doubting the work of a woman who when Mrs. Hirsch had recently had a violent quarrel. No charge was made against Mrs. Hirsch or her husband, but at midnight they were still being quizzed.

Mrs. Hirsch took the examination of a lawyer, who was covering in her chair a picture of a child, completely out of the hands of the police in her eagerness for vindication. She speedily reduced Mrs. Berg to hysteria, and when her stories had become so confused that she was no longer the same person, she was taken to the police with triumphant gaze. They silently opened the door and Mrs. Hirsch and her husband walked out of the building and out of the case.

Mrs. Berg, however, had sunk from her chair to the floor and was gasping and screaming. It was necessary to carry her to a hospital.

Girl Welcomed by Throng

A little after midnight this morning Lillian was brought home in a kind of triumphal progress. More than one thousand persons who had heard the news that the little girl had been found had straggled for hours in the snowbanks opposite the house in the basement of which Lillian lived. Peeking from behind the basement shades were Lillian's father and sister.

Lillian arrived in state. There were three Police Department automobiles, carrying Lillian, her father and mother. Mr. Lahey, Acting Captain McKenna, Lieutenant Grant, Williams and eight or ten detectives. The faithful throng in front of the house went wild at the sight of them. Men threw up a hail of stones, cheered and women joined in the cry.

All pressed forward regardless of the police guard, each apparently desirous of kissing the recovered child. The throng, however, was held back by the police, and a few even gained admission to the basement rooms, where Lillian's father, mother, grandmother and other relatives were pressing kisses upon the reluctant hands and coat hems of the policemen.

It was in Deputy Commissioner Lahey's office that Lillian and her mother, Yetta Rosner, were united. All the way down the subway from 110th Street Mrs. Rosner had been in state of ecstasy. She continually nudged the detective who accompanied her, reminding her unrelentingly when they turned toward her.

Confides in Subway Crowd

Her exuberance attracted the attention of her fellow passengers, and Mrs. Rosner eagerly took them all into her confidence.

"I've got my baby back," she cried. "She's been away so long and I thought she was dead. But she isn't! I'm going to see her now."

The mother smiled with Mrs. Rosner. When the local to which the party had changed at Fourteenth Street stopped at the Spring Street station every one punctiliously stood back until the beaming mother and her escort had reached the platform. Mrs. Rosner did not wait for her entourage. With the speed of an athlete she dashed up the stairs and started headlong toward the Central Street headquarters, heedless of the treacherous ooze of snow and mud that covered sidewalk and pavement.

Mother Outraces Detectives

Those who started with her panted into Headquarters several minutes after Lillian had been slammed behind the frantic woman.

The patrolman on duty in the hall had not the slightest doubt of the identity of Mrs. Rosner as she sped up the broad marble stairway as though she had wings.

"Right straight up the stairs," he said, pointing, "the door right at the head of the first flight."

He started to show her the way, but the men selected for his post are not picked for their sprinting ability and the door of Commissioner Lahey's office slammed while he was still puffing below the first turn.

Mother and Child Reunited

A little figure, whose golden curls crept out from beneath a brown velvet toque that Lillian had not worn when

Forbidden to Hate Germans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Warning against indulgence in "Hymns of Hate" is reiterated in the recent issue of "The News Bulletin" of the Four Minute Men, through which the government's 20,000 volunteer speakers are informed and instructed.

What the government wants, "The Bulletin" says, is conservative, strictly truthful statements, and while a truthful appeal to the fear of men, through recognition of the terrible things that would happen if the German government triumphed, there should be no preaching of hate.

"Hate has been stirred up in civilian populations in order to encourage enlistment," says "The Bulletin." "But, thanks to the draft, this debasing feature of war is not necessary in order to secure and maintain our army."

New Features Mark Third Heatless Day

Rigid Rules and More Amusements Scheduled; It May Be Last

New York's third workless Monday—and possibly the last of its kind—will differ from its two predecessors chiefly in the determination of officials to provide the maximum of punishment for violators of the closing decree and the maximum of comfort for those who submit to its restrictions.

The comforts have been provided by the emergency committee on recreation, which insists that the workless day shall not be an idle one. Public schools, auditoriums and play spaces are to be thrown open to those unemployed during the afternoon and evening. Every recreation available will be placed at their disposal.

Efforts to make the unpatriotic violators of the Garfield order as uncomfortable as possible took the form of an announcement from the office of Reeve Seelye, administrator for New York County, that evidence of willful disregard of the closing edict would result in determined prosecution and possibly jail sentences and heavy fines. An army of investigators will be sent forth early this morning to collect evidence against any unexcused business man who has the temerity to open his doors.

Drive to Move Freight

The day will be made the opportunity for a concerted drive against freight congestion about New York Harbor and fuel congestion on the other side of North River. Every available worker will be used by the railroads in an effort to get idle cars out of freight yards and fuel from the Jersey coal dumps into the city.

The delivery of 22,000 tons of coal to Manhattan yesterday and the hoped-for delivery of 30,000 tons to-day—both business holidays—are expected to give the city a substantial surplus with which to resume normal activities to-morrow morning.

The city's unemployed workers will be given an opportunity to see the tangible results of a course of training at Camp Upton when the 308th Infantry, National Army, will march down Fifth Avenue in all the splendor of brand new uniforms and equally new military knowledge. The parade will begin at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Parents to Go to School

Details of the recreation plans were given out after Arthur S. Somers announced that the public schools, auditoriums and unused play spaces throughout Manhattan will be open to the public both afternoon and evening. Under the recreation committee's plan, the 300,000 industrial workers in the city who have been thrown out of work for the day may go to school with their children, not to study, but to participate in the recreational activities which seventy or more social agencies have planned for their amusement.

These amusements will include lectures, concerts, dances, bowling, moving pictures, knitting and sewing circles, basket classes, games of all sorts, smoking rooms, pool rooms and gymnasiums. Wherever possible the activities scheduled will take the form of some sort of war service.

Details of the coal movement and of the Upton parade on last page.

La Guardia Left Home for Italian Aviation Service

P. H. La Guardia is one of the two Congressmen ever to be elected from a district below Fourteenth Street on the Republican ticket. Last November he defeated his opponent, Michael P. Farley, by a large vote.

Since he resigned his seat to enter the aviation service of Italy there has been considerable agitation in his district to get the House of Representatives to declare his place vacant.

A petition to this effect was signed by 2,000 voters, most of them women, and was presented to Speaker Champ Clark by a delegation headed by Mrs. Edith Shatto King, of Greenwich House. Speaker Clark did not commit himself on receiving the petition.

Imports to Holland

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3.—The overseas importation of grain and cattle food, the semi-official news agency points out, can be resumed only when a definite economic agreement is reached with the Entente. Under the provisional arrangement with America, it is explained, Dutch ships in American ports have received permission only to make short voyages.

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TO THE NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

TO CORRECT any misunderstanding which may exist in the minds of the newsdealers who have suspended their business, to the great inconvenience of the public, throwing out of employment more than 5,000 newspaper carriers, the newspaper publishers wish to restate their position plainly:

The price asked of the newsdealer is \$1.40 a hundred copies for the week-day editions, and all unsold papers will be redeemed by the publishers until such time as the public demand has been accurately measured and fully supplied. Dealers are reminded that under an order of the United States government relative to saving white paper it is necessary to be very careful to avoid the waste arising from the distribution of papers in excess of the public demand.

The profit to the newsdealer has been increased from 40 to 60 cents a hundred copies (fifty per cent). No recent wage increase in New York City or elsewhere is comparable to this.

It is also the privilege of the newsdealers to arrange with the customer to add a service charge for home delivery. The country dealers have already adjusted their routes on a fair basis of additional charge for service, with little or no complaint from their customers.

THE PUBLISHERS.



Force Way to a Clean Peace, Allied War Council Decides; German Strike Crisis To-day

Teuton Terms Impossible, United Allies Declare

Supreme Council Declares There Is No Approximation in Hertling's and Czernin's Speeches to Moderate Conditions Laid Down by Entente; Only Task Now Is to Fight

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Supreme War Council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German Chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's speeches to the terms of the Entente Allies and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war until peace can be obtained "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

This official announcement was made here to-night.

A summary of the official report of the Versailles council says: "The council was unable to find in von Hertling's and Czernin's recent utterances any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies' governments. Under the circumstances the council decided that the only task before them to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort produced a change of temper in the enemy governments, justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

"The council arrived at a complete unanimity of policy on measures for the prosecution of the war."

Labor Housing Puzzle Before Wilson To-day

Secretary of Labor to Ask President's Aid in Solving Problem

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary of Labor Wilson will to-morrow ask the President to devote his personal attention to an immediate solution of the housing problem, now believed to be so serious that it threatens to undermine the shipping programme and disastrously affect other phases of the war industrial programme.

Though the housing problem has been the subject matter of discussion for several months by several Federal agencies, no coordinated plan of action has been thus far evolved. The importance of its early solution was brought out in the testimony of Hon. L. Forgan, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, before the Senate Commerce Committee. He testified that, without housing facilities at Newport News, it would be impossible to complete ship construction allotted to his yard.

Mr. Ferguson's testimony gave a temporary impetus to the attempt being made by Chairman Hurley to make housing provision at all the shipyards, and resulted in a conference between him and the Secretaries of War and Navy to discuss the matter. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was also invited to attend this conference, but did not appear.

The Hurley-Baker-Daniels conference agreed that the housing problem properly belonged in the Department of Labor, and Secretary Wilson was requested to devise plans at once, which he undertook to do, with the result that a bill, prepared by members of his staff, was presented at the next subsequent Cabinet meeting.

Secretary McAdoo, however, opposed the authority over the housing problem in the Department of Labor, pointing out that the Treasury Department had been erecting public buildings for years and had an experienced staff ready to undertake the contemplated housing construction at the shipyards and other industrial plants. This caused the President, it is completely reported, to communicate with the Secretary of Labor in a non-committal though not encouraging fashion regarding the tentative plans he had formulated.

"Nobody cares much who builds the houses so long as they are built, and at once," declared one of the officials of the Department of Labor to-day. "If the Secretary of the Treasury wants the job, let him have it, but also let him get busy on it at once. Delay may mean disruption of the entire war programme."

The housing problem, it is charged by those who have been studying the question for months, is the direct result of unintelligent allocation of government contracts. Officers of the government ignoring the housing problem completely in awarding contracts during the first six months after our entry into the war.

Envoys Split Over Rights in Peace Parley

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—The German report of Friday's session of the peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk says it was occupied mainly with discussion of the standing of the Ukrainian and Finnish delegates. The Bolsheviks contend they have displaced the former governments in Finland and Ukraine.

The delegates who represented Ukraine at the former sessions insisted they had been already acknowledged by Leon Trotsky and declined to retire.

Finland's plenipotentiaries issued a declaration denying that the Finnish government had been overthrown and insisting that the revolutionaries had succeeded merely in assuming power temporarily by forcible means in a small section of Southern Finland. The delegates contended that they represented the rightful Finnish government and possessed authority to represent the country in the negotiations.

Workers Face Supreme Test

Hundreds of thousands of German men and women have shown in the last week that they have lost faith in the militarists, that they no longer believe the promises of their rulers, that they consider prolongation of the war poor business—and now they must decide whether to return to work or face the penalty that awaits spies and traitors.

The latest news from Germany tells of rioting and exciting scenes in the working class sections of Berlin, with the arrest of many men and women in various parts of the city.

Outside of the capital the strike grew on Saturday, but there are no reports of clashes between the strikers and the militarists. All the prominent Socialist deputies have tried to get the government to meet the representatives of the strikers in conference, but the government has refused to treat with them in any way and the militarists have satisfied themselves with setting up a general court-martial and placing the whole civil population in the same position as the soldiers in the field.

That the strikers will have the courage to accept the challenge of the militarists seems extremely doubtful. Germany is a well ordered government, not like the disordered Russia of a year back, and Hindenburg and his Prussian militarists are something far removed from Protopopoff and the weak-kneed Czar. The possibility of a repetition in Berlin of the scenes that visited Petrograd last spring is too remote to consider.

Roosevelt May Be John L. Pallbearer

RELATIVES OF OLD FIGHTER Notify Colonel Place Has Been Reserved for Him

[Special Correspondence]

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was notified to-night that a place had been reserved for him on the list of pallbearers at the funeral on Wednesday of his old friend John Lawrence Sullivan, "John L.," who for nine years was king of the prize ring. Relatives of the former champion said they expected a reply from the Colonel to-morrow.

One of the events in Sullivan's life not exceeding in importance his fistic triumphs was the inauguration of Roosevelt as President. On that day John L. swore off. Roosevelt did not always remain sober, but, according to friends here, he got the impulse at that time which helped him to fight for temperance during the rest of his life.

WEATHER

Fair and colder to-day and to-morrow;
fresh to strong north
winds.

Full Report on Page 11

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and
within commuting distance) THREE CENTS
Elsewhere

Workers Threatened With Death Unless They Return to the Factories To-day

Riots and Arrests In Berlin Continue

Strike Breaking Down, Officials Say; Deputy Dittmann on Trial for Treason

The war is to be prosecuted vigorously by the Entente Allies and the United States until a peace "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law" is obtained. This is the decision of the Supreme War Council of the countries in arms against the Teutonic allies. Under the strong repressive measures of the military authorities in Germany the general strike is expected to cease in the early week.

In Brandenburg the order of the military commander telling the dissatisfied workmen that they must resume their duties was terse and sharp, and evidently was intended to convey to the strikers the intimation that the government at the present moment requires the full efforts of the workers for the further prosecution of the war.

"Employees failing to resume work," said this order, "will be tried by court martial, which is authorized to impose sentence of death, execution to take place within twenty-four hours of the time the sentence is imposed."

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Feb. 3.—February 4 will be a fatal day in the world's history. No one can tell what to-morrow's developments in Germany may bring forth.

Over the week-end the iron hand has taken a strong grip on the strike situation, and a place in front of the firing squad awaits all strikers who refuse to return to work in the factories under government control.

Whether the hatred of war conditions and the loathing of iron discipline which have driven them from one sacrifice to another have reached a point where the masses are ready to disregard the extreme threats of the militarists will be determined to-morrow.

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Strike Movement Breaking Under Threat of Death

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Drastic military measures, even, according to a report from Copenhagen, the threat of a death sentence in the event of conviction by court martial, for refusal to obey the military order to resume work on Monday.